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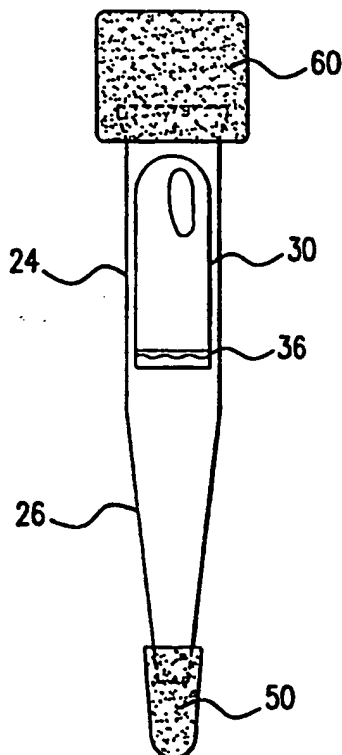
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(54) Title: APPLICATOR FOR DISPENSABLE LIQUIDS

(57) Abstract

A disposable applicator (10) includes a generally tubular applicator body (20) having a closed proximal end (22) and an open distal end (28) and a frangible vial (30) inside. The proximal end is covered by a drying swab (60) while the distal end is covered by an applicator swab (50) that is in open communication with the interior of the applicator body. Within the applicator body is a frangible vial containing a biomedically useful liquid composition, such as an α -cyanoacrylate adhesive, a medicament, or both. The applicator is useful for applying liquid compositions to target sites such as tissue, particularly sites of topical pathology, such as stomatitis lesions.



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APPLICATOR FOR DISPENSABLE LIQUIDS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/219,851, filed December 23, 1998, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a disposable applicator, and more particularly to an applicator that can be used to apply a therapeutic or otherwise biomedically useful liquid composition to a surface, such as a biological tissue.

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2. Description of Related Art

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Numerous swabs and applicators for delivering biomedically useful compositions are known. Included among these are the flexible fluid dispensers disclosed in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,035,348 and 5,100,028 to Seifert. Seifert discloses flexible fluid dispensers that include a top and bottom wall and a seal that seals the top wall to the bottom wall and is shaped to concentrate forces resulting from pressure generated by applying a force to the dispenser. The opening resulting from a break in the seal is proportional in size to the force applied to the dispenser. The applicator comprises a dispenser and a saturable end-piece. Force provided on the dispenser between two seals causes opening of one of the seals at a pre-determined site. Fluid contained within the applicator flows into the saturable end-piece, which can be used to apply the fluid.

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U.S. Patent No. 3,757,782 to Aiken discloses a fluid pressurizable swab applicator for medicament. The applicator is a double swab-ended applicator comprising an encapsulated charge of solution sealed between the extreme ends of a flexible plastic tubular applicator rod. One or both ends of the swab applicator can be saturated during use with the encapsulated charge (a medicament, antiseptic, or like solution). Manual pinching of the tubular applicator rod ruptures temporary seal elements at both of the tube ends. No manipulation or fracturing of an ampoule-like part, or specific removal of another type of sealing element is entailed.

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U.S. Patents Nos. 4,863,422 and 4,776,836, both to Stanley, disclose a double ended swab applicator for applying a treating liquid. The applicator supplies heated treating liquids such as medicaments, antiseptics and lubricants for direct application

to a particular region of a patient's body. As shown in detail in Figures 1-3, a liquid, such as a medicament, is contained in an inner lumen contained within a compressible and flexible synthetic plastic handle. Between the handle and the inner lumen is an outer lumen filled with a heat-generating material. Upon compression of the handle, the heat-generating material heats the liquid in the inner lumen. A frangible seal can then be ruptured by bending the applicator at the area around the frangible seal, allowing the liquid to flow into a compartment. The pressure produced by compression of the handle also ruptures a membrane and allows the liquid to flow into a swab. One membrane is non-rupturable, allowing a second swab to remain dry.

U.S. Patent No. 4,430,013 to Kaufman discloses disposable swab articles comprising an applicator package having proximal ends and having a foam applicator pad and a backing member adjacent thereto. In use, the ends of the applicator package are pinched together, causing a receptacle to break open at a pre-weakened area, thus allowing the liquid within the receptacle to flow into a foam element. In an embodiment depicted in Figures 10 and 11, the applicator package has a sponge or foam swab applicator tip disposed at one end. The applicator further comprises a receptacle located within the handle that holds a liquid to be dispensed. The receptacle has a scored line located near the applicator tip that is a point of weakness for breaking the receptacle. Upon breaking of the receptacle at the scored line, the liquid within the receptacle flows out into the applicator tip. The disclosed applicator does not comprise a second sponge or foam swab at the end opposite the applicator tip end.

U.S. Patent No. 5,690,958 to McGrath discloses a bactericidal agent dosage applicator comprising chlorhexadine gluconate contained within a manually-crushable glass ampoule. In one embodiment, shown in Figure 2, an elongated cylindrical glass vial or ampoule is housed within an elongated, cylindrical, flexible, synthetic resin cover of a size to fully encase the vial. A porous applicator swab is fitted within one end of the applicator cover. To operate the applicator, the user crushes the vial by applying adequate force to the protective cover to break the side wall of the glass vial. The antiseptic solution released from the broken vial is quickly absorbed by the porous tip, thus permitting the user to apply the solution directly to the patient's skin. McGrath does not disclose a second porous tip on the other end of the applicator.

U.S. Patent No. 3,324,855 to Heimlich discloses a surgical sponge stick for removal of excess fluids during surgical procedures. The sponge stick comprises a hollow handle with a first open end and a second perforated end. The perforated end is surrounded by a porous absorbent surgical sponge material. The sponge stick may
5 be used in preparing a patient for surgery by incorporating an antiseptic solution within the stick. Figure 4 discloses an embodiment wherein the liquid or solution to be applied is contained in a frangible cartridge disposed in the handle and retained therein by a stop secured inside the handle adjacent an open end. The frangible cartridge or ampoule is broken by squeezing or flexing the handle, allowing the liquid
10 to flow into the sponge.

U.S. Patent No. 5,445,462 to Johnson et al. discloses a liquid applicator with both upper and lower open ends and a porous material attached to a tip as part of one end. A closed, frangible ampoule is supported within the end that does not comprise the tip and contains a liquid to be dispensed. A cap is located at the end opposite the
15 tip that is movable to fracture the ampoule and release its contents. The body of the applicator is preferably formed of a resilient material such as thin-walled plastic material or the like, and fluid is pressured through the tip onto the application point.

U.S. Patent No. 5,658,084 to Wirt discloses an article useful as a dispenser for the application of a liquid. The article is an applicator that comprises a rupturable
20 reservoir containing a solution, a hollow elongate member that has a major orifice at one end and contains the rupturable reservoir, deformable means contained within the hollow elongate member for supporting and protecting the reservoir until the liquid is to be dispensed, means for limiting the axial displacement of the deformable means, and means for rupturing the reservoir. The deformable means has an aperture through
25 which at least a portion of the reservoir may be pushed. The means for rupturing the reservoir functions after at least a portion of the reservoir is pushed through the aperture in the deformable means. Upon rupture of the reservoir, the solution is applied through a foam sponge. The rupturable reservoir, or frangible ampoule, comprises a stress-concentrator between the ampoule neck portion and body portion
30 to serve as a break point for the ampoule.

U.S. Patent No. 5,308,180 to Pournoor et al. discloses an article for the application of a liquid to a surface. The article is a dispenser for application of a liquid to a surface that comprises a hollow elongate member that has a major orifice at

one end, a flexible, porous layer disposed over the major orifice, a layer of sponge material disposed over the exterior surface of the porous layer, and a means of maintaining atmospheric pressure within the hollow elongate member while the liquid to be applied by the applicator is being dispensed. The flexible, porous layer of porous material is disposed over the first major orifice of the hollow elongate member, and is sandwiched between a flange and the foam sponge. The porous layer is disposed over the major orifice to control the flow of liquid out of the hollow elongate member and into the foam sponge.

It is also known to use adhesives in wound closure and covering. For example, U.S. Patent No. 3,559,652 to Coover et al. discloses the use of cyanoacrylate adhesives to close wounds or incisions by applying the adhesive composition to one or both surfaces of the wound or incision, then holding the two surfaces together until the two surfaces are bonded. U.S. Patent No. 3,667,472 to Halpern discloses a different method for wound closure wherein a cyanoacrylate adhesive is applied across two abutted tissue surfaces to form a bridge between the two surfaces. The tissue surfaces are held together until the adhesive forms a bond between the two surfaces. Other adhesive compositions and methods of wound closure are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patents Nos. 5,328,687 to Leung et al.; 3,527,841 to Wicker et al.; 3,722,599 to Robertson et al.; 3,995,641 to Kronenthal et al.; and 3,940,362 to Overhults.

A method for application of a topical cyanoacrylate tissue adhesive is disclosed in product literature accompanying Histoacryl® cyanoacrylate adhesive, which is commercially available from B. Braun Melsungen AG of Germany.

U.S. Patent No. 5,928,611 (International Application No. PCT/US96/09575 to Closure Medical Corporation, published as International Publication No. WO 96/40797), discloses an applicator and tip for dispensing a polymerizable and/or cross-linkable material. The applicator includes a container holding a polymerizable and/or cross-linkable material, an optional plunger for forcing the material from the container, and an applicator tip having a portion thereof with a polymerization and/or cross-linking initiator. The tip is porous and absorbent or adsorbent. The polymerization or cross-linking initiator can be coated on an interior surface of the applicator in the case where the material is contained in a frangible vial within the applicator.

Commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application No. 09/343,914, filed June 30, 1999, discloses monomeric adhesive composition comprising a polymerizable 1,1-disubstituted ethylene monomer and a flavoring additive, and methods of making and using such a composition. In these compositions, the flavoring additive is mixed directly with the monomeric adhesive.

Although it is known to make and use applicators for dispensing medicinal or therapeutic liquids, none of the applicators currently known provide a disposable applicator that is optimized for convenient application of a biomedically useful adhesive composition to biological tissue. The known applicators are either optimized for delivery of other compositions or are inconvenient for the patient to use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Because there is a need for an easy-to-use applicator for dispensing and applying biomedically useful compositions, the present invention provides a disposable applicator that can be used by a person, such as a patient, to apply such a composition conveniently, inexpensively, and effectively.

The applicator of the present invention is generally tubular in shape, having a single open distal end and a closed, sealed proximal end. Both ends are covered by an absorbent material, such as a sponge or foam. The applicator holds a biomedically useful liquid composition that can be dispensed and applied to a surface. The composition is maintained, until applied, in a frangible vial within the applicator. The liquid composition is dispensed through the open distal end only, and applied to the target site by wiping or rubbing the absorbent material covering the distal end on the site. The closed end is covered with an absorbent material that can be used prior to application of the liquid composition to dry the surface on which the liquid composition is to be applied.

The applicator is designed for simple and effective delivery of liquid compositions to target sites. The applicator is designed for single-handed use by a person with average strength, and requires little or no instruction prior to its use. The design is simple in construction (as compared to many applicators known in the art) and use, having no moving parts and requiring no special disposal procedures. Application of a biomedically useful composition contained within the applicator thus does not need to be supervised by a medical professional, but can be performed by the user in the environment, and at the time, chosen by the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Reference will be made to the following drawings wherein like numerals refer to like elements and in which:

5 Fig. 1 is an exploded view of an applicator according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a side view of an open-ended material holding ampoule prior to filling;

Fig. 3 is a side view of the material holding ampoule of Fig. 2 after filing with a desired liquid;

10 Fig. 4 is a side view of the material holding ampoule of Fig. 3 after sealing of the open end;

Fig. 5 is a side view of the material holding ampoule of Fig. 4 positioned within an open ended applicator tube according to the invention;

15 Fig. 6 is a side view of the applicator tube of Fig. 5 after sealing of the open end of the applicator tube;

Fig. 7 is a side view of an assembled applicator after attachment of first and second swab members on ends of the applicator tube;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the applicator of Fig. 7 according to the first embodiment of the invention;

20 Fig. 9 is an exploded view of an applicator according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 10 is a top view of the applicator according to the second embodiment of the invention; and

25 Fig. 11 is a side view of the applicator according to the second embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to Fig. 1, an applicator 10 according to a first embodiment is shown. Applicator 10 includes a hollow applicator body 20, preferably in the shape of an open-ended tube having a proximal end 22, a main body portion 24, a secondary body portion 26 and a distal end 28. A frangible ampoule 30 for holding a liquid material includes a closed end 32 and an initially open end 34. The frangible ampoule 30 retains a predetermined quantity of a dispensable material 40. An applicator swab 50 is provided on the distal end 28 of applicator body 20 and communicates with the

opening of end 28. A dry wiping swab 60 is provided on the proximal end 22 of applicator body 20.

The applicator body should be flexible, relatively smooth and soft to the touch, without being slippery or otherwise difficult to pick up and hold. The material used to make the applicator body should be relatively inexpensive, and the applicator body should be easy to fabricate. Many materials suitable for use in fabricating the applicator body are known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the applicator can be made of low density polyethylene or other such polymers. In preferred embodiments, the applicator body 20 is transparent or translucent.

Although depicted in Figure 1 as having a tubular body that tapers nearly to a point at the distal end, the applicator body can have any suitable shape including, but not limited to, having an entirely tubular shape (constant cross-section from distal to proximal end), a flattened tubular shape, such that a cross-section appears elliptical or oval, a conical shape, and a flattened tubular shape that tapers toward the distal end.

Assembly of the applicator is described with reference to Figs. 2-7, with a perspective view of the assembled applicator shown in Fig. 8. Frangible ampoule 30 is formed in a hollow, generally tubular shape from a suitable frangible material, including, but not limited to, plastic and glass. A preferred material is polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Ampoule 30 may be vial-shaped with a formed closed end 32 and an initially open end 34. Ampoule 30 can be any size. The size is chosen in conjunction with the quantity of the suitable dispensable material 40 and the desired fill capacity of the ampoule. The preferred ampoule 30 is tubular with an approximately 0.5 cm diameter and a length of about 1.27 cm. The preferred ampoule 30 has a wall thickness of between 0.0254 mm and 0.508 mm, preferably between 0.0508 mm and .254 mm, and more preferably between 0.0508 and 1.27 mm, and has a relatively long, stable shelf life of over two years. The frangible ampoule preferably contains a suitable amount of a liquid composition. For example, ampoule 30 can contain very small to very large amounts, such as, e.g., 0.6 ml, 1.0 ml, 1.5 ml, 2.0 ml, 5 ml, 10 ml, etc. However, the total volume of material contained within the ampoule can be any amount, and is determined based on the type of application for which the applicator is to be used and the desired size of the applicator to be used.

As shown in Fig. 3, the open ampoule 30 is filled with a predetermined amount of material. As shown, the amount of dispensable material preferably does

not entirely fill the ampoule. Thus, a certain length of the ampoule at the initially open end 34 remains free to allow for sealing of end 34, after filling, by seal 36, as shown in Fig. 4. The sealing can be achieved by several sealing methods, such as ultrasonic welding or heat bonding. The method of sealing is chosen in conjunction with the material from which the ampoule is fabricated such that the ampoule is sealed without causing excessive damage to the ampoule material. Suitable sealing methods for the suitable ampoule materials are known to the skilled artisan. The design of the seal 36 may control the activation force if the sealed end is used as the frangible mechanism for ampoule 30. Thus, the body of the ampoule 30 is designed to withstand the activation force so that rupture controllably occurs at the seal on end 34. The ampoule should rupture upon application of a predetermined force. In a preferred embodiment, the force does not exceed 4.3 kg (9.5 lbs.), which is a force that can be readily exerted by a significant percentage of the male and female population.

Once the ampoule is properly sealed, it can be inserted into hollow applicator body 20 as shown in Fig. 5. It is preferable to retain ampoule 30 within the main body portion 24, with the frangibly sealed end of ampoule 30 being adjacent secondary body portion 26 and oriented toward distal end 28. This retention is achieved in this embodiment by use of a main body diameter that is slightly larger than the diameter of ampoule 30 and a tapering secondary body portion that tapers to a diameter smaller than ampoule 30. A tapered secondary body portion also is beneficial as it funnels the material to a finer point at the distal end 28 so that more control of dispensing can be achieved. Alternatively, a stepped secondary body portion could be provided that limits the movement of the ampoule or the ampoule could be fixed within the main body portion by fixing means such as an adhesive.

A preferred applicator body 20 is tubular and has a diameter of between 0.82 and 0.96 cm and a length of approximately 10.8 cm. The secondary body portion 26 preferably tapers to a much smaller diameter of about 0.3 cm. The main body portion 24 has a length sufficient to retain ampoule 30. In embodiments, the main body portion 24 is about 5.1 cm long, and provides sufficient room between the retained ampoule 30 and the proximal end 22 to form a seal. Thus, in these embodiments for example, the secondary body portion may have a length of about 5.7 cm.

After insertion of ampoule 30 into applicator body 20, the proximal end 22 of applicator body 20 is preferably sealed by seal 29. When the applicator body and the

ampoule are fabricated from the same material, this sealing can be accomplished in the same manner as that performed to seal ampoule 30. Seal 29 at end 22 of applicator body 20 is not under any pressure as the distal end 28 of applicator body 20 is open. As such, end 22 will remain sealed even when sufficient pressure to rupture seal 36 of ampoule 30 is applied.

Next, swabs 50 and 60 are attached to ends of applicator body 20. Swab 60 is preferably a dry wiping swab attached to the sealed proximal end 22 of applicator body 20 by a fixing means such as adhesive. Alternatively, the swab could be friction fit or otherwise mechanically attached onto end 22. Swab 60 is preferably formed from an absorbent foam, such as thermoplastic polyurethane foam. A preferred foam is a hydrophilic polyurethane foam. A preferred swab 60 is generally rectangular (as fabricated), having a size of about 1.3 cm x 1.0 cm x 0.64 cm, although other sizes and shapes can be used depending on the desired application and the chosen shape of the applicator.

Swab 50 is preferably an applicator swab attached to open proximal end 28 by fixing means such as an adhesive or friction fit. Swab 50 is preferably formed from a soft, absorbent thermoplastic polyurethane foam. In some embodiments, to assist in proper application of the dispensed material, swab 50 can change colors when saturated with the dispensed material. Included in this color change is a darkening of the swab. This could be achieved using a clear liquid material and a swab that darkens when saturated with liquid. Alternatively, for example, changing color could be achieved by a white or other light colored swab and use of a darker colored dispensed material. To further assist in proper use of the applicator, swabs 50 and 60 can be color coded to readily identify ends of the applicator. Such color coding helps, for example, ensure that the user does not use the applicator swab as a drying swab. Each of swabs 50 and 60 can be any color and, although it is preferable that swabs 50 and 60 are lightly colored, such as white, the swabs are not limited to light colors. Furthermore, each of swabs 50 and 60 is preferably fabricated from very soft material so that the applicator can be used to apply biomedically useful compositions to sore, tender, or otherwise painful tissues.

In addition, each of swabs 50 and 60 can be of any size and shape, as desired. For example, the size of swab 50 can be tailored to the amount of adhesive material to be applied to a surface, and the size of swab 60 can be tailored to the size of the

application site that is to be wiped dry. For example, swab 50 can be configured to hold, e.g., 0.1 to 5 mL of adhesive, such as 0.2 to 2 or 0.4 to 1 mL of adhesive, or even, e.g., 0.1, 0.25, 0.4, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2.0, etc., mL of adhesive.

Various swab shapes can also be used, for example, based on the desired mode of application and the size and/or shape of the surface to which the adhesive is to be applied.

Now the assembly of applicator 10 is complete and an exemplary applicator is shown in Fig. 8. To prevent contamination of applicator 10, the applicator may be wrapped in a disposable covering. This may include, for example, a simple plastic heat sealed wrap, a shrink wrap, or a foil wrap depending on the application. The covering could also be made of paper. Such coverings are conventional and known to the skilled artisan. The overwrap functions as a dust cover, preventing foreign materials from contacting the swabs while in storage prior to use.

A preferred use of applicator 10 will now be described. The applicator is first removed from any wrapping or covering and held in one hand. Optionally, dry swab 60 is then rubbed or wiped across the surface to which the material within the applicator is to be applied. Then, the applicator 10 is grasped so that ampoule 30 is between the user's thumb and at least one other finger. Pressure is applied to the applicator body 20 at the site where ampoule 30 is located such that the pressure is transmitted through applicator body 20 to ampoule 30. Pressure is applied through pinching or squeezing between the two fingers until ampoule 30 breaks or opens. Continued squeezing forces liquid composition 40 within ampoule 30 to flow toward distal end 28. Controlled squeezing of the applicator body 20 causes the liquid 40 to wet applicator swab 50. Upon wetting, applicator swab 50 is used to apply the liquid composition to the desired site. Preferably, applicator swab is wetted to the point of saturation prior to application of the liquid. In embodiments, wetting to the point of saturation causes applicator swab 50 to change color, indicating to the user that application of pressure to applicator body 20 should be stopped. After use, the applicator 10 can be discarded.

Another embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to Figures 9-11. As shown in Figures 9-11, applicator 10 comprises hollow applicator body 20, which is preferably in the shape of an open-ended tube having a proximal end 22, a main body portion 24, a secondary body portion 26 and a distal end 28. The

main body portion 24 has a generally elliptical or oval cross-section. The secondary body portion 26 has a generally elliptical or oval cross-section at its proximal end which tapers to form a circular cross-section at distal end 28. A frangible ampoule 30 is located and retained within secondary body portion 26 and includes a closed end 32 and an initially open end 34, and holds a predetermined quantity of a dispensable material 40. The frangible ampoule is retained in place in this embodiment by a mechanical interference fit. An applicator swab 50 is provided on the distal end 28 of applicator body 20 and communicates with the opening of end 28. A dry wiping swab 60 is provided on the proximal end 22 of applicator body 20.

The applicator of the second preferred embodiment has a generally elliptical or oval cross-section at main body portion 24 to provide a wider grip area for holding the applicator. The applicator of the second preferred embodiment is fabricated out of the same materials, and is used in the same manner, as the applicator of the first preferred embodiment, with the exception of the placement of frangible ampoule 30 within the applicator body. Placement of frangible ampoule 30 in the secondary body portion 26 provides exceptional convenience to the user because adjustment of the holding position (i.e., where the fingers grip the applicator) need not be changed once frangible ampoule 30 is broken.

In embodiments of the present invention, applicator 10 can be used to apply any of various materials to the surface to be bonded, either prior to or concurrent with application of a polymerizable adhesive material to that surface. For example, where a material is to be applied to the surface prior to application of the adhesive, the material may be either contained in the swab 60, or can be contained in a separate applicator and applied to the surface. Likewise, where the material is to be applied to the surface concurrent with application of the adhesive, the material may be either contained in the ampoule in combination with adhesive material, or can be contained outside of the ampoule, such as within the applicator body 20 or in or on the swab 50.

Various materials that can be applied by applicator 10 to the desired surface include, but are not limited to, a bioactive material, an initiator, a flavorant, and the like.

Where materials are included in the applicator tip or swab, such as swab 50, the materials can be incorporated into the swab either during its manufacture, or at a subsequent time such as during preparation of the applicator 10.

Where the material is incorporated into the swab during its manufacture, the material can be incorporated at any suitable stage during the manufacturing process. For example, where the swab is made by molding pellets of a polymeric substance, the material can be incorporated prior to, concurrent with, or subsequent to molding. For example, the material can be mixed with the pellets used to form the swab, such that the mixture is molded to form the swab. Alternatively, where the material is a liquid or can be dissolved into a suitable carrier liquid, the material can be absorbed or adsorbed into the pellets prior to molding, or can be applied as a release agent to the mold. These processes provide alternative means to incorporate the material into the swab, without need for a subsequent step of applying the material to it.

In a similar manner, in the case of a foam swab, for example, the material can be incorporated into the foam during or after the foam formation. The material can be incorporated into the foam, for example, by introducing it into the foam during the blowing process, by adding it as a release agent to remove the foam from a mold, and the like.

Alternatively, the material can be incorporated into the swab subsequent to its manufacture. For example, the material can be applied to the swab by first preparing a solution of the material in a suitable solvent, applying the solution to the swabs, such as by spraying, coating, dipping or the like, and allowing the solvent to evaporate, thereby leaving the material in the swab.

In embodiments where the swabs are porous, the material may be applied to the swab by using a vacuum or pressure process. In each process, a solution or suspension of the material is introduced into a vacuum or pressure chamber. The swabs, either individually or preferably in batches, are placed into the solution or suspension in the pressure vessel in a manner such that the swabs preferably do not float to the top of the solution or suspension. For example, the swabs can be placed in the solution or suspension in a wire basket or other suitable container, which would hold the swabs under the solution or suspension, or a wire mesh or other suitable retainer could be placed over the swabs to dunk or sink them into the solution or suspension. Once the swabs are in the solution or suspension, the vessel can be sealed and an appropriate vacuum or pressure applied.

Application of the vacuum or pressure results in air that is trapped in the swabs being degassed, or forced out of the swabs, and being replaced by the solution or

suspension. This replacement of air by the solution or suspension thereby loads the material onto or into the swabs. The end of the degassing phase can be observed by the absence of newly formed air bubbles. After a desired treatment time, the vacuum or pressure in the vessel can be released, and the treated swabs can be removed.

5 In preferred embodiments, applicator 10 is used to apply a bioactive material to a biological site. The bioactive material can be any composition that has biomedical utility, including, but not limited to medicaments and/or adhesives.

 Examples of medicaments include, but are not limited to antibiotics, antimicrobials, antiseptics, bacteriocins, bacteriostats, disinfectants, steroids,
10 anesthetics, antifungal agents, anti-inflammatory agents, antibacterial agents, antiviral agents, antitumor agents, growth promoters, wound healing promoters, and mixtures thereof.

 Exemplary medicaments include, but are not limited to, quaternary ammonium halides such as benzalkonium chloride and benzethonium chloride; chlorhexidine
15 sulfate; gentamicin sulfate; hydrogen peroxide; quinolone thioureas; silver salts, including, but not limited to, silver acetate, silver benzoate, silver carbonate, silver chloride, silver citrate, silver iodide, silver nitrate, and silver sulfate; copper compounds, including but not limited to copper chloride, copper sulfate, and copper peptides as discussed, for example, in "Copper: An Essential Element for Life,"
20 ProCyt Corporation, available at <http://www.humatech.com/technology.html> (10/28/99), the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference; sodium hypochlorite; salts of sulfadiazine, including, but not limited to silver, sodium, and zinc salts; antioxidants such as vitamins such as vitamin E, other agents mentioned above; and mixtures thereof.

25 Preferable medicaments are those that are anions or help in radical generation or that are ion pairs or are themselves radicals.

 In embodiments, the medicament is preferably a quaternary ammonium halide such as alkylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride (benzalkonium chloride; BAC) with an alkyl containing 6-18 carbon atoms, its pure components, or mixtures thereof, or
30 benzethonium chloride; or a salt of sulfadiazine, such as a silver, sodium, or zinc salt.

 In embodiments of the present invention, the swab and/or the adhesive composition may further comprise one or more zinc compounds to help promote wound healing. The zinc compound can be present in the cyanoacrylate composition

in various forms, such as zinc salts. For example, suitable zinc compounds include, but are not limited to, zinc salts of cyanoacrylic acid, zinc salts of cyanoacetic acid, zinc salts of dicyanoglutaric acid, zinc salts of rosin, zinc oxide, zinc salts of polycyanoacrylic acid, zinc salts of polyacrylic acid, zinc bacitracin, zinc salicylate, zinc stearate, zinc citrate, zinc lactate, mixtures thereof, and the like. Preferably, the zinc compounds are of Zn^{2+} . Incorporation of zinc compounds into the cyanoacrylate composition, either prior to or concurrent with application and/or initiation, is particularly effective in promoting wound healing of leg ulcers, thermal burns, and the like.

In a similar manner, the swab and/or the cyanoacrylate compositions of the present invention can also include various antiviral agents, such as crystal violet described below. When such antiviral agents are to be used, they can be mixed with the cyanoacrylate monomer in the applicator, they can be mixed with the cyanoacrylate monomer immediately prior to application to a desired surface, and/or they can be first applied to the desired surface, followed by application of the cyanoacrylate monomer adhesive over the antiviral agent. Incorporating the antiviral agents into one or both of swabs 50 and 60 is a particularly effective way to apply the antiviral agents, where they are not already premixed with the cyanoacrylate composition.

In preferred embodiments, the applicator 10 is used to apply an α -cyanoacrylate composition to a site of tissue injury, such as a sore or lesion. In a preferred embodiment, the applicator is used to apply an α -cyanoacrylate composition to a stomatitis lesion. As used herein, stomatitis refers to an inflammation on the mucous tissue of the oral cavity, including lesions and sores.

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to a method of treating a superficial or topical pathology, including, but not limited to a skin wound such as a minor cut, scrape, irritation, compromised skin, superficial laceration, burn, or abrasion, or a sore on a mucous membrane. The method can comprise making an adhesive composition (40) optionally comprising a medicament, incorporating the composition into applicator 10, and applying the composition to a site to be treated with the applicator. In preferred embodiments, the site at which the composition is to be applied is first dried with drying swab 60 and/or optionally a material is applied to the

site by swab 60. Preferably, the applicator is sterilized after fabrication, and more preferably, after any overwrapping has been included.

Alternatively, the method can comprise (a) applying a medicament (that can be a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor) to the affected tissue, (b) applying a polymerizable monomer-containing adhesive composition (40) over the medicament using applicator 10; (c) allowing the composition to polymerize; and (d) optionally, applying the composition at least once more to the same site. In preferred embodiments, the method comprises first drying the area at which the medicament and adhesive are to be applied with drying swab 60. Step (a) could be achieved by having the medicament on applicator swab 50.

Similarly, a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor can be included in the applicator, for example in applicator swab 50, on the inside of the open-ended tube, and/or the outside of the ampoule 30, in the absence or presence of a medicament.

Particular polymerization or cross-linking initiators, accelerators or inhibitors for particular monomers may be readily selected by one of skill in the art without undue experimentation. Control of the molecular weight distribution of the applied adhesive can be enhanced by selection of the concentration and functionality of the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor vis-a-vis the selected monomer and the desired effect (initiation, acceleration, or inhibition) that the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor is to have. Suitable polymerization initiators and polymerization or cross-linking initiators, accelerators or inhibitors for cyanoacrylate compositions include, but are not limited to, detergent compositions; surfactants, including nonionic surfactants such as polysorbate 20 (e.g., Tween 20™; ICI Americas), polysorbate 80 (e.g., Tween 80™; ICI Americas), and poloxamers; cationic surfactants such as tetrabutylammonium bromide; anionic surfactants, including quaternary ammonium halides such as benzalkonium chloride or its pure components, and benzethonium chloride; stannous octoate (tin (II) 2-ethylhexanoate), and sodium tetradecyl sulfate; and amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactants such as dodecyltrimethyl(3-sulfopropyl) ammonium hydroxide, inner salt; amines, imines, and amides, such as imidazole, tryptamine, urea, arginine and povidine; phosphines, phosphites and phosphonium salts, such as triphenylphosphine and triethyl phosphite; alcohols such as ethylene glycol; methyl gallate; ascorbic acid;

5 tannins and tannic acid; inorganic bases and salts, such as sodium bisulfite, magnesium hydroxide, calcium sulfate and sodium silicate; sulfur compounds such as thiourea and polysulfides; polymeric cyclic ethers such as monensin, nonactin, crown ethers, calixarenes and polymeric epoxides; cyclic and acyclic carbonates, such as diethyl carbonate; phase transfer catalysts such as Aliquat™ 336 (General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, MN); organometallics; manganese acetylacetonate; radical initiators and radicals, such as di-t-butyl peroxide and azobisisobutyronitrile; and bioactive compounds or agents.

10 In preferred embodiments, the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor may be a bioactive material, including quaternary ammonium halides such as alkylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride (benzalkonium chloride; BAC), its pure components, or mixtures thereof, especially those with an alkyl containing 6-18 carbon atoms; benzethonium chloride; and salts of sulfadiazine. Cobalt naphthenate can be used as an accelerator for peroxide.

15 In embodiments, the initiator may be a bioactive material that possesses antiviral, antimicrobial, antifungal and/or wound healing properties. An example of such a material that possesses polymerization initiation and antiviral, antimicrobial, and/or antifungal properties is Gentian Violet, also known as crystal violet or methylosaniline chloride. Examples of materials that possess polymerization
20 initiation and wound healing properties also include various zinc complexes and zinc salts, antioxidants such as vitamin E and other vitamins and the like, and copper compounds such as copper chloride, copper sulfate and copper peptides. Such materials are particularly preferred because they can serve not only as the polymerization initiator or rate modifier for the cyanoacrylate monomer, they can also
25 provide additional benefits to the wound site, such as antiviral effects, antimicrobial effects and/or antifungal effects or help to promote wound healing.

In embodiments where such an antiviral, antimicrobial and/or antifungal material is used, crystal violet is particularly preferred. A benefit of crystal violet is that in addition to providing the antiviral, antimicrobial and/or antifungal effects, it
30 also provides a visible color at the site of application, which can help ensure that a sufficient or desired amount of adhesive has been applied. However, whereas crystal violet is known to leave "tattoo" scars on tissue when it is applied directly, such tattoo scarring does not result when crystal violet is used in combination with the adhesive

monomer compositions of the present invention. Rather, the crystal violet provides its coloring and other effects, without leaving a long-term or permanent mark.

Furthermore, the crystal violet can be incorporated in the swab in various amounts, to provide different results. For example, it can be incorporated in small amounts, such as that amount necessary to provide the desired amount of polymerization initiation, without leaving significant amounts in the polymerized compositions, and thus without providing significant or effective antiviral, antimicrobial and/or antifungal effect. In this case, the crystal violet provides the composition with a visible color prior to and during the polymerization, but the color fades as the crystal violet is consumed in polymerization. In contrast, a larger amount of crystal violet can be incorporated into the applicator tip, such that an effective amount of the material remains even after polymerization to provide the desired antiviral, antimicrobial and/or antifungal effects.

Furthermore, the mode of application of the crystal violet to the applicator tip can be varied to obtain desired composition gradients of the material in the applicator tip. For example, if it is desired to maintain the crystal violet only on or near the surface of the applicator tip, then it can be applied, for example, with acetone. Alternatively, if it is desired to incorporate the crystal violet more evenly throughout the applicator tip, then it can be applied, for example, with methanol.

The polymerizable and/or cross-linkable material may also contain an initiator, accelerator or inhibitor that is inactive until activated by a catalyst or accelerator (also included within the scope of the term "polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor" as used herein). Initiators, accelerators or inhibitors activated by stimulation such as heat and/or light (e.g., ultraviolet or visible light) are also suitable if the tip and/or applicator is appropriately subjected to such stimulation.

Suitable cyanoacrylate polymerization inhibitors or stabilizers include, but are not limited to, Lewis acids, such as sulfur dioxide, nitric oxide, boron trifluoride, and other acidic substances, including hydroquinone monomethyl ether, hydroquinone, nitrohydroquinone, catechol, and hydroquinone monoethyl ether, mixtures thereof and the like. Such inhibitors are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 3,559,652 to Banitt, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The addition of these inhibitors and stabilizers inhibits premature polymerization of the

monomer and slows down the rate of polymerization once the composition is in contact with the surface to be treated.

5 The polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor is selected based primarily on the type of polymerizable or cross-linkable material contained within the ampoule. For example, the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor is selected to be compatible with and effective upon the polymerizable or cross-linkable material. Furthermore, the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor should be selected based on its relative effective rate in accordance with the particular use to be made of the adhesive composition. For example, if it is desired that the adhesive not polymerize or cross-link very quickly, a slower acting polymerization or cross-linking initiator or accelerator or an inhibitor may be selected. In contrast, if quick polymerization or cross-linking is desired, a faster acting polymerization or cross-linking initiator or accelerator may be selected.

15 In addition, it is also important to control the amount of polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor incorporated into the applicator. For example, it is necessary to incorporate at least an effective amount of the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor into the applicator, such as on the outer surface of the frangible ampoule, so that upon breaking the frangible ampoule there is sufficient contact between the polymerizable or cross-linkable material and the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor for the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor to serve its intended purpose. However, there should not be so much polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor present as to overly modify the rate and prevent operation of the applicator. For example, in the case of a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor being an initiator, there should not be so much initiator present as to fully polymerize or cross-link the polymerizable or cross-linkable material within the applicator, thereby clogging the applicator. Furthermore, it is preferred in embodiments that the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor not completely fill a space between the frangible ampoule and the applicator walls, such as by being at most only coated on the outer surface of the frangible ampoule, so as to permit space within the applicator for the

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polymerizable or cross-linkable material and the polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor to mix.

As an alternative to using an additional polymerization initiator or rate modifier, it is possible to formulate applicator 10 such that the adhesive can be self-initiated when it is applied to the desired surface. For examples, the swab 50 could be treated with a basic agent, after or preferably before its attachment to applicator body 20. Treatment with such an agent such as a caustic agent or alkyl hydroxide can cause reticulation of the swab material, which in turn results in a swab that is self-initiating when the polymerizable material comes into contact with the swab. In this embodiment, additional polymerization initiators or rate modifiers could be omitted, because desired initiation and polymerization rate could be selected by proper treatment of the swab material.

In this embodiment, the swab material can be treated with any suitable agent, so long as the objectives of the invention are maintained. Suitable agents include, but are not limited to, caustic soda (NaOH), potassium hydroxide, other hydroxides of light metals, ammonium hydroxide, alkyl hydroxides, caustic alcohol (C_2H_5ONa), silver nitrate, other strongly alkaline materials, mixtures thereof, and the like.

In addition to the above materials, or in place thereof, the swab(s) can also include various other materials that may or may not act as a polymerization initiator or rate modifier. For example, the swab(s) can include a flavorant, such that it imparts a flavor to the adhesive material when the adhesive material is applied to a surface. Incorporation of a flavorant is particularly preferred, for example, when the cyanoacrylate adhesive material is to be applied to oral surfaces, such as to treat stomatitis or cold sores.

When a flavorant is to be included, any of the various available and suitable flavorants can be used. Suitable flavorants can be selected, for example, from among fruit oil, vegetable oil, esters, heterocyclic compounds, fruit extract and vegetable extract. In particular, the flavoring additive may be selected from among any of the various known flavoring additives, including, but not limited to, 5-fold orange oil (Florida Chemical Co.), anethole (Aldrich), banana distillate (Florida Chemical Co.), benzaldehyde (Aldrich), clove oil (Humco), cold pressed valencia orange oil (Florida Chemical Co.), cold pressed grapefruit oil (Florida Chemical Co.), cold pressed lemon oil (Florida Chemical Co.), cold pressed lime oil (Florida Chemical Co.), cucumber

distillate (Florida Chemical Co.), honey distillate (Florida Chemical Co.), menthol (Aldrich), alkyl salicylates such as methyl salicylate (Lorann Oils or Aldrich), monosodium glutamate, spearmint, wintergreen, cinnamon, citrus, cherry, apple, peppermint, peppermint oil (Humco), peppermint spirit, vanillin (Aldrich), thymol (Aldrich), and ethyl vanillin, mixtures thereof, and the like. The flavorant can also be a sweetener, such as a suitable sugar or sugar substitute. Examples of such sweeteners include, but are not limited to, saccharin, sorbitol, mannitol, aspartame, sucrose, glucose, fructose, and the like. In preferred embodiments, the flavoring additive is a flavoring agent as defined in 21 C.F.R. §172.510, dated June 12, 1989, and §172.515, dated April 1, 1996, the entireties of which are incorporated herein by reference. Flavoring additives are also disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/343,914, filed June 30, 1999, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The flavoring additive is selected such that it is preferably compatible with the monomer (i.e., does not adversely affect polymerization, bond strength, cure properties, or shelf-life). Preferably, the flavoring additive is soluble in the monomer composition at room temperature (i.e., 20-25°C) so that it may be readily solubilized in the monomer composition while the monomer composition is in contact with or passing through the applicator tip. Furthermore, the flavoring additive is selected such that it is preferably compatible with the applicator tip and any other components that are to be incorporated into or on the applicator tip.

The flavoring additive is used in an amount to provide the desired flavor level to the final polymerized adhesive. For example, the flavorant can be provided in an amount of, for example, from about 0.001-25.0% by weight of the adhesive composition to be applied. In preferred embodiments, the flavoring additive is incorporated in an amount of from about 0.2-10.0%, more preferably 0.5-5.0%, of the adhesive composition. Of course, additive amounts outside of these ranges can be readily used depending upon, for example, the desired result to be achieved and the relative flavoring strength of the particular additive. The amount of flavoring additive to be used can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art based on the present disclosure using known techniques without undue experimentation.

Furthermore, in embodiments, the flavorant can be applied in combination with a delivery substrate to facilitate incorporation of the flavorant into or on the applicator tip. Where used, suitable delivery substrates include, but are not limited to,

waxes, such as carnauba, petroleum and carbowax; gels, such as gelatin, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, and hydroxy-gels; polyethylene glycol; polysorbate; agar; povidone; sodium stearate; starch; powdered sugar; high fructose corn syrup; fructose; glycerin; hydrogenated glucose syrup; sorbitol; mannitol; sucrose; cellulose acetate phthalate; dextrose; polyvinyl alcohol; mixtures thereof; and the like.

Still further, it may be desirable to incorporate a preservative into the applicator tip in addition to the flavorant, to help preserve and maintain the flavoring effect of the flavorant. The need for such a preservative can depend, for example, upon the concentration and nature of flavorant, or lack thereof, in the applicator tip. Suitable preservatives generally include the known food preservatives, such as sodium benzoate, salt, citric acid, benzoic acid, sodium nitrite, sodium phosphate, and the like.

Preferably, the flavorant, delivery substrate and/or preservative do not adversely affect the applicator tip. For example, it is preferred that these materials do not adversely affect the aging and/or shelf-life of the applicator tip.

Suitable film thickness for such topical applications is preferably between 1 and 10,000 μm , for example between 1 and 1000 μm .

In embodiments, the present invention provides a method of delivering a medicament to a tissue. The method can comprise making a composition comprising a medicament, applying the composition to a site using applicator 10, allowing the composition to polymerize, and maintaining the polymerized composition in contact with the site for a sufficient amount of time to allow the medicament to be delivered to the target site. Preferably, prior to application of the composition, the site at which application is to be performed is dried with drying swab 60.

Alternatively, the method of delivering a medicament to a tissue can comprise (a) applying a medicament (that can be a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor) to a site (e.g., directly to tissue); (b) applying a polymerizable monomer-containing composition over the medicament; and (c) optionally, applying the composition at least once more to the same site. Suitable film thickness and strength are preferably those disclosed above for other uses. Preferably, prior to application of the medicament, the site is dried with drying swab 60.

In embodiments, the dispensed liquid material comprises both an α -cyanoacrylate composition and a bioactive material (medicament), such as a drug. The medicament can be any suitable medicament known to those skilled in the art. In these embodiments, application of the composition provides not only protection for the affected area, but a secondary medical benefit as well. The medicament can, but does not need to, act to initiate and/or accelerate or inhibit polymerization and/or cross-linking of the monomer composition in addition to serving its medicinal function. The medicament may be in the form of a solid, such as a powder or a solid film, or in the form of a liquid, such as a watery, viscous, or paste-like material. The medicament may also be compounded with a variety of additives, such as surfactants or emulsifiers, and vehicles.

In embodiments, the medicament is released to the tissue to which it is in contact at a constant, or near constant, rate over a period of time while in contact with the affected tissue.

While use of the applicator is not restricted to any one application, it is particularly well suited for application of α -cyanoacrylate adhesive compositions to stomatitis lesions in a method of treating stomatitis. When used in this preferred method, the user (or patient) first removes the applicator from any overwrapping that is present. The drying swab 60 is then used to dry the affected area to remove saliva. The user then squeezes the applicator body at the frangible ampoule with sufficient force to break the ampoule. Continued squeezing of the applicator expresses the α -cyanoacrylate adhesive through distal end 28 and onto applicator swab 50. Applicator swab 50 is then brushed, swiped, or otherwise rubbed across the affected tissue to apply the adhesive. The adhesive is allowed to polymerize, thus providing a protective covering over the affected area.

In embodiments, the tissue immediately surrounding the affected area is dried with drying swab 60 along with drying of the affected area. In these embodiments, the α -cyanoacrylate composition can be applied to the surrounding, dry, unaffected tissue as well as to the affected tissue.

The present invention also provides a kit for providing the compositions to a user. In embodiments, the invention provides a kit for delivering a medicament to a patient. In this embodiment, the kit comprises applicator 10 holding a polymerizable monomer composition 40, such as an α -cyanoacrylate adhesive. The kit can also

comprise another container holding a medicament. Alternatively, the kit can comprise one applicator holding a composition comprising both the adhesive and the medicament. For example, the medicament could be contained in or on either or both of swabs 50 and/or 60 as discussed above. In embodiments, multiple applicators and containers are present in the kit, each applicator holding one or more polymerizable monomers and each container holding one or more medicaments. Some applicators can hold mixtures of adhesives and medicaments. In a preferred embodiment, the kit comprises one applicator containing an adhesive and one container holding a medicament. In embodiments the kit is preferably sterilized.

10 The medicament is selected so that it is compatible with the co-packaged polymerizable monomer composition. In embodiments, the medicament can initiate polymerization and/or cross-linking of the monomer or modify (e.g., accelerate or inhibit) the rate of polymerization and/or cross-linking for the monomer to form a polymeric adhesive. Acceptable combinations of medicament and polymerizable monomer can be determined easily by one of skill in the art. The medicament is supplied in the kit in an amount that will be pharmaceutically effective when applied topically (i.e., directly to tissue, such as oral mucous tissue).

15 The amount of composition 40 within ampoule 30 can be a small quantity. Preferably, an adhesive composition is packaged in frangible ampoule 30 such that a suitable volume of the adhesive composition is present per applicator. Suitable volumes can be any amount that the ampoule can accommodate. For example, the ampoule 30 can be provided to contain very small to very large amounts such as, e.g., 0.1 ml, 0.6 ml, 1 ml, 1.5 ml, 2 ml, 5 ml, 10 ml, etc. While not necessary for most applications, the applicator (containing the adhesive) can be sterilized by appropriate means, including, but not limited to, dry heat sterilization, gamma irradiation, microwave irradiation, and electron beam irradiation.

25 In embodiments, the applicator containing the adhesive composition according to the invention is sterilized. Whatever method is chosen, it must be compatible with the composition to be sterilized. In embodiments where the composition is to be used for medical applications, the sterilized composition must show low levels of toxicity to living tissue during its useable life.

30 To be considered sterile, the composition within the applicator must show no bacterial growth after inoculation onto Soybean Casein Digest media, and incubation for

14 days at 32-35°C. Standard procedures and materials, such as those disclosed in USP XXIII <1211>, "Sterilization and Sterility Assurance of Compendial Articles" should be followed.

5 The liquid composition 40, in embodiments, is preferably a monomeric (including prepolymeric) adhesive composition. In embodiments, the monomer is a 1,1-disubstituted ethylene monomer, for example, an α -cyanoacrylate. Preferred monomer adhesive compositions of the present invention, and polymers formed therefrom, are useful as tissue adhesives, sealants for preventing bleeding or for covering open wounds, and in other absorbable and non-absorbable biomedical applications. They find uses in, 10 for example, apposing surgically incised or traumatically lacerated tissues; retarding blood flow from wounds; drug delivery; dressing burns; dressing skin or other superficial or surface wounds (such as abrasions, chaffed or raw skin, and/or stomatitis); hernia repair; meniscus repair; and aiding repair and regrowth of living tissue. Other preferred monomer adhesive compositions of the present invention, and polymers 15 formed therefrom, are useful in industrial and home applications, for example in bonding rubbers, plastics, wood, composites, fabrics, and other natural and synthetic materials.

Monomers that may be used in this invention are readily polymerizable, e.g. anionically polymerizable or free radical polymerizable, or polymerizable by zwitterions 20 or ion pairs to form polymers. Such monomers include those that form polymers, that may, but do not need to, biodegrade. Such monomers are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,328,687 to Leung, et al., which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference herein.

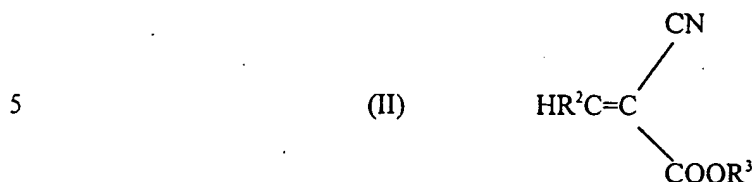
25 Useful 1,1-disubstituted ethylene monomers include, but are not limited to, monomers of the formula:



wherein X and Y are each strong electron withdrawing groups, and R is H, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ or, provided that X and Y are both cyano groups, a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl group.

30 Examples of monomers within the scope of formula (I) include α -cyanoacrylates, vinylidene cyanides, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl homologues of vinylidene cyanides, dialkyl methylene malonates, acylacrylonitriles, vinyl sulfinates and vinyl sulfonates of the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CX}'\text{Y}'$ wherein X' is $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}'$ or $-\text{SO}_3\text{R}'$ and Y' is $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{COOR}'$, $-\text{COCH}_3$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}'$ or $-\text{SO}_3\text{R}'$, and R' is H or hydrocarbyl.

Preferred monomers of formula (I) for use in this invention are α -cyanoacrylates. These monomers are known in the art and have the formula



10 wherein R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is a hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl group; a group having the formula $-\text{R}^4-\text{O}-\text{R}^5-\text{O}-\text{R}^6$ or the formula $-\text{R}^5-\text{O}-\text{R}^6$, wherein R^4 is a 1,2-alkylene group having 2-4 carbon atoms, R^5 is an alkylene group having 2-4 carbon atoms, and R^6 is an alkyl

15 group having 1-6 carbon atoms; or a group having the formula
$$\begin{array}{c} -\text{R}^7-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{R}^8 \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$$

wherein R^7 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$, $-\text{CH}-$, or $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, wherein n is 1-10, preferably 1-5 carbon atoms and R^8 is an organic moiety.

20 Examples of suitable hydrocarbyl and substituted hydrocarbyl groups include straight chain or branched chain alkyl groups having 1-16 carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain C_1 - C_{16} alkyl groups substituted with an acyloxy group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, or a haloalkyl group; straight chain or branched chain alkenyl groups having 2 to 16 carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkynyl groups having 2 to 12 carbon atoms; cycloalkyl groups; aralkyl groups; alkylaryl groups; and aryl groups.

The organic moiety R^8 may be substituted or unsubstituted and may be straight chain, branched or cyclic, saturated, unsaturated or aromatic. Examples of such organic moieties include C_1 - C_8 alkyl moieties, C_2 - C_8 alkenyl moieties, C_2 - C_8 alkynyl moieties, 30 C_3 - C_{12} cycloaliphatic moieties, aryl moieties such as phenyl and substituted phenyl and aralkyl moieties such as benzyl, methylbenzyl, and phenylethyl. Other organic moieties include substituted hydrocarbon moieties, such as halo (e.g., chloro-, fluoro- and bromo-substituted hydrocarbons) and oxy-substituted hydrocarbon (e.g., alkoxy substituted hydrocarbons) moieties. Preferred organic radicals are alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl 35 moieties having from 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, and halo-substituted derivatives thereof. Particularly preferred are alkyl moieties of 4 to 6 carbon atoms.

In the cyanoacrylate monomer of formula (II), R^3 is preferably an alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms or a group having the formula $-AOR^9$, wherein A is a divalent straight or branched chain alkylene or oxyalkylene moiety having 2-8 carbon atoms, and R^9 is a straight or branched alkyl moiety having 1-8 carbon atoms.

5 Examples of groups represented by the formula $-AOR^9$ include 1-methoxy-2-propyl, 2-butoxy ethyl, isopropoxy ethyl, 2-methoxy ethyl, and 2-ethoxy ethyl.

The α -cyanoacrylates of formula (II) can be prepared according to methods known in the art. U.S. Patents Nos. 2,721,858 and 3,254,111, each of which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference, disclose methods for preparing
10 α -cyanoacrylates. For example, the α -cyanoacrylates can be prepared by reacting an alkyl cyanoacetate with formaldehyde in a non-aqueous organic solvent and in the presence of a basic catalyst, followed by pyrolysis of the anhydrous intermediate polymer in the presence of a polymerization inhibitor. The α -cyanoacrylate monomers prepared with low moisture content and essentially free of impurities are preferred for
15 biomedical use.

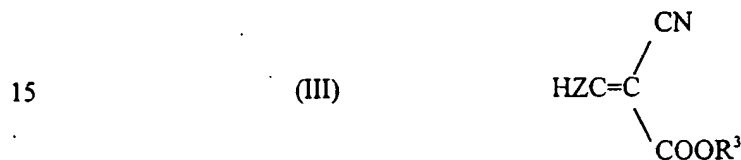
The α -cyanoacrylates of formula (II) wherein R^3 is a group having the formula $-R^4-O-R^5-O-R^6$ or the formula $-R^5-O-R^6$ can be prepared according to the method disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,364,876 to Kimura et al., which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference. In the Kimura et al. method, the α -cyanoacrylates are prepared
20 by producing a cyanoacetate by esterifying cyanoacetic acid with an alcohol or by transesterifying an alkyl cyanoacetate and an alcohol; condensing the cyanoacetate and formaldehyde or para-formaldehyde in the presence of a catalyst at a molar ratio of 0.5-1.5:1, preferably 0.8-1.2:1, to obtain a condensate; depolymerizing the condensation reaction mixture either directly or after removal of the condensation catalyst to yield
25 crude cyanoacrylate; and distilling the crude cyanoacrylate to form a high purity cyanoacrylate.

The α -cyanoacrylates of formula (II) wherein R^3 is a group having the
30 formula
$$\begin{array}{c} -R^7-C-O-R^8 \\ || \\ O \end{array}$$
 can be prepared according to the procedure described in U.S.

Patent No. 3,995,641 to Kronenthal et al., which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference. In the Kronenthal et al. method, such α -cyanoacrylate monomers are prepared by reacting an alkyl ester of an α -cyanoacrylic acid with a cyclic 1,3-diene to form a Diels-Alder adduct which is then subjected to alkaline hydrolysis followed by

acidification to form the corresponding α -cyanoacrylic acid adduct. The α -cyanoacrylic acid adduct is preferably esterified by an alkyl bromoacetate to yield the corresponding carbalkoxymethyl α -cyanoacrylate adduct. Alternatively, the α -cyanoacrylic acid adduct may be converted to the α -cyanoacrylyl halide adduct by reaction with thionyl chloride. The α -cyanoacrylyl halide adduct is then reacted with an alkyl hydroxyacetate or a methyl substituted alkyl hydroxyacetate to yield the corresponding carbalkoxymethyl α -cyanoacrylate adduct or carbalkoxy alkyl α -cyanoacrylate adduct, respectively. The cyclic 1,3-diene blocking group is finally removed and the carbalkoxy methyl α -cyanoacrylate adduct or the carbalkoxy alkyl α -cyanoacrylate adduct is converted into the corresponding carbalkoxy alkyl α -cyanoacrylate by heating the adduct in the presence of a slight deficit of maleic anhydride.

Examples of monomers of formula (II) include cyanopentadienoates and α -cyanoacrylates of the formula:



wherein Z is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ and R^3 is as defined above. The monomers of formula (III) wherein R^3 is an alkyl group of 1-10 carbon atoms, i.e., the 2-cyanopenta-2,4-dienoic acid esters, can be prepared by reacting an appropriate 2-cyanoacetate with acrolein in the presence of a catalyst such as zinc chloride. This method of preparing 2-cyanopenta-2,4-dienoic acid esters is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 3,554,990, which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference.

Preferred α -cyanoacrylate monomers used in this invention are alkyl α -cyanoacrylates including octyl cyanoacrylates, such as 2-octyl α -cyanoacrylate; dodecyl cyanoacrylate; 2-ethylhexyl cyanoacrylate; methoxyethyl cyanoacrylate; 2-ethoxyethyl cyanoacrylate; butyl cyanoacrylates, such as n-butyl cyanoacrylate; ethyl cyanoacrylate; methyl cyanoacrylate; 3-methoxybutyl cyanoacrylate; 2-butoxyethyl cyanoacrylate; 2-isopropoxyethyl cyanoacrylate; and 1-methoxy-2-propyl cyanoacrylate. More preferred monomers are ethyl, n-butyl, and 2-octyl α -cyanoacrylate. Monomers utilized for medical purposes in the present application should be very pure and contain few impurities (e.g., surgical grade). Monomers utilized for industrial purposes need not be as pure.

The composition may also optionally include at least one stabilizing agent that inhibits polymerization. Such stabilizing agents may also include mixtures of anionic stabilizing agents and radical stabilizing agents.

5 Examples of suitable anionic stabilizing agents include, but are not limited to, (1) vapor phase anionic stabilizers such as sulfur dioxide, boron trifluoride, and hydrogen fluoride, and (2) liquid phase anionic stabilizers such as sulfuric acid (pK_a -3.0); perchloric acid (pK_a -5); hydrochloric acid (pK_a -7.0); hydrobromic acid (pK_a -9); a sulfonic acid such as fluorosulfonic acid (pK_a <-10), chlorosulfonic acid (pK_a -10), and methanesulfonic acid; phosphoric acid (pK_a 2.2); organic acids such as acetic acid (pK_a 4.8), benzoic acid (pK_a 4.2), chloroacetic acid (pK_a 2.9), and cyanoacetic acid; and mixtures thereof. Each of the vapor phase and liquid phase anionic stabilizer is added to give a final concentration of less than 200 ppm. Preferably, each anionic stabilizer is present in a concentration of from about 5 to 80 ppm, more preferably 10 to 40 ppm. The amount of each anionic stabilizer to be used can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art without undue experimentation. Suitable stabilizing agents can be found in copending U.S. application No. 09/099,457 to Malofsky et al., the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

15 Other anionic stabilizers include alkyl sulfate, alkyl sulfite, 3-sulfolene, alkylsulfone, alkyl sulfoxide, mercaptan, and alkyl sulfide and mixtures thereof.

20 Combinations of at least one vapor phase stabilizer and at least one liquid phase anionic stabilizer are used. For example, combinations of sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide and perchloric acid, sulfur dioxide and chlorosulfonic acid, boron trifluoride and sulfuric acid, boron trifluoride and perchloric acid, boron trifluoride and chlorosulfonic acid, boron trifluoride and methanesulfonic acid, hydrogen fluoride and sulfuric acid, hydrogen fluoride and perchloric acid, hydrogen fluoride and chlorosulfonic acid, and hydrogen fluoride and methanesulfonic acid can be used. A combination of boron trifluoride, sulfur dioxide, and sulfuric acid can also be used, among other combinations. The two types of anionic stabilizers are chosen in conjunction such that the stabilizers are compatible with the chosen adhesive composition and each other stabilizer, as well as with the applicator and ampoule materials and the equipment used to make and package the composition and the medicament that is present (if one is present). In other words, the combination of vapor phase stabilizer(s), liquid phase stabilizer(s), and monomer should be such that a

25
30

stabilized, substantially unpolymerized adhesive composition is present after packaging into frangible ampoule 30.

The composition may optionally include at least one plasticizing agent that imparts flexibility to the polymer formed from the monomer. The plasticizing agent preferably contains little or no moisture and should not significantly affect the stability or polymerization of the monomer. Such plasticizers are useful in polymerized compositions to be used for closure or covering of wounds, incisions, abrasions, sores or other applications where flexibility of the adhesive is desirable.

Examples of suitable plasticizers include acetyl tributyl citrate, dimethyl sebacate, triethyl phosphate, tri(2-ethylhexyl)phosphate, tri(p-cresyl) phosphate, glyceryl triacetate, glyceryl tributyrate, diethyl sebacate, dioctyl adipate, isopropyl myristate, butyl stearate, lauric acid, trioctyl trimellitate, dioctyl glutarate, and mixtures thereof. Preferred plasticizers are tributyl citrate and acetyl tributyl citrate. In embodiments, suitable plasticizers include polymeric plasticizers, such as polyethylene glycol (PEG) esters and capped PEG esters or ethers, polyester glutarates and polyester adipates.

The addition of plasticizing agents in amounts up to 60 weight%, preferably up to 50 weight%, more preferably up to 30 weight%, and most preferably up to 10 weight% provides increased toughness and flexibility of the polymerized monomer over polymerized monomers not having plasticizing agents.

The composition may also optionally include at least one thixotropic agent. Suitable thixotropic agents are known to the skilled artisan and include, but are not limited to, silica gels such as those treated with a silyl isocyanate. Examples of suitable thixotropic agents are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,720,513, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated in its entirety.

The composition may also optionally include at least one natural or synthetic rubber to impart impact resistance, which is preferable especially for industrial compositions of the present invention. Suitable rubbers are known to the skilled artisan. Such rubbers include, but are not limited to, dienes, styrenes, acrylonitriles, and mixtures thereof. Examples of suitable rubbers are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patents Nos. 4,313,865 and 4,560,723, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated in their entireties.

The compositions of the invention may comprise at least one radical stabilizing agent. Examples of suitable radical stabilizing agents include hydroquinone, hydroquinone monomethyl ether, catechol, pyrogallol, benzoquinone, 2-hydroxybenzoquinone, p-methoxy phenol, t-butyl catechol, butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA), butylated hydroxy toluene (BHT), t-butyl hydroquinone, and mixtures thereof. In embodiments, the amount of agents such as BHA is about 1,000-5,000 ppm.

Medical compositions of the present invention may also include at least one biocompatible agent effective to reduce active formaldehyde concentration levels produced during *in vivo* biodegradation of the polymer (also referred to herein as "formaldehyde concentration reducing agents"). Preferably, this component is a formaldehyde scavenger compound. Examples of formaldehyde scavenger compounds useful in this invention include sulfites; bisulfites; mixtures of sulfites and bisulfites; ammonium sulfite salts; amines; amides; imides; nitriles; carbamates; alcohols; mercaptans; proteins; mixtures of amines, amides, and proteins; active methylene compounds such as cyclic ketones and compounds having a β -dicarbonyl group; and heterocyclic ring compounds free of a carbonyl group and containing an NH group, with the ring made up of nitrogen or carbon atoms, the ring being unsaturated or, when fused to a phenyl group, being unsaturated or saturated, and the NH group being bonded to a carbon or a nitrogen atom, which atom is directly bonded by a double bond to another carbon or nitrogen atom.

Bisulfites and sulfites useful as the formaldehyde scavenger compound in this invention include alkali metal salts such as lithium, sodium, and potassium salts, and ammonium salts, for example, sodium bisulfite, potassium bisulfite, lithium bisulfite, ammonium bisulfite, sodium sulfite, potassium sulfite, lithium sulfite, ammonium sulfite, and the like.

Examples of amines useful in this invention include the aliphatic and aromatic amines such as, for example, aniline, benzidine, aminopyrimidine, toluene-diamine, triethylenediamine, diphenylamine, diaminodiphenylamine, hydrazines, and hydrazide.

Suitable proteins include collagen, gelatin, casein, soybean protein, vegetable protein, and keratin. The preferred protein for use in this invention is casein.

Suitable amides for use in this invention include urea, cyanamide, acrylamide, benzamide, and acetamide. Urea is a preferred amide.

Suitable alcohols include phenols, 1,4-butanediol, d-sorbitol, and polyvinyl alcohol.

Examples of suitable compounds having a b-dicarbonyl group include malonic acid, acetylacetone, ethylacetone, acetate, malonamide, diethylmalonate, or another malonic ester.

Preferred cyclic ketones for use in this invention include cyclohexanone or cyclopentanone.

Examples of suitable heterocyclic compounds for use as the formaldehyde scavenger in this invention are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,127,382 to Perry, which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference. Such heterocyclic compounds include, for example, benzimidazole, 5-methyl benzimidazole, 2-methylbenzimidazole, indole, pyrrole, 1,2,4-triazole, indoline, benzotriazole, indoline, and the like.

A preferred formaldehyde scavenger for use in this invention is sodium bisulfite.

In practicing the present invention, the formaldehyde concentration reducing agent is added in an effective amount to the cyanoacrylate. The "effective amount" is that amount sufficient to reduce the amount of formaldehyde generated during subsequent *in vivo* biodegradation of the polymerized cyanoacrylate. This amount will depend on the type of active formaldehyde concentration reducing agent, and can be readily determined without undue experimentation by those skilled in the art.

The formaldehyde concentration reducing agent may be used in this invention in either free form or in microencapsulated form. When microencapsulated, the formaldehyde concentration reducing agent is released from the microcapsule continuously over a period of time during the *in vivo* biodegradation of the cyanoacrylate polymer.

For purposes of this invention, the microencapsulated form of the formaldehyde concentration reducing agent is preferred because this embodiment prevents or substantially reduces polymerization of the cyanoacrylate monomer by the formaldehyde concentration reducing agent, which increases shelf-life and facilitates handling of the monomer composition during use.

Microencapsulation of the formaldehyde scavenger can be achieved by many known microencapsulation techniques. For example, microencapsulation can be carried out by dissolving a coating polymer in a volatile solvent, e.g., methylene chloride, to a

polymer concentration of about 6% by weight; adding a formaldehyde scavenger compound in particulate form to the coating polymer/solvent solution under agitation to yield a scavenger concentration of 18% by weight; slowly adding a surfactant-containing mineral oil solution to the polymer solution under rapid agitation; allowing the volatile solvent to evaporate under agitation; removing the agitator; separating the solids from the mineral oil; and washing and drying the microparticles. The size of the microparticles will range from about 0.001 to about 1000 microns.

The coating polymer for microencapsulating the formaldehyde concentration reducing agent should be polymers which undergo *in vivo* bioerosion, preferably at rates similar to or greater than the cyanoacrylate polymer formed by the monomer, and should have low inherent moisture content. Such bioerosion can occur as a result of the physical or chemical breakdown of the encapsulating material, for example, by the encapsulating material passing from solid to solute in the presence of body fluids, or by biodegradation of the encapsulating material by agents present in the body.

Examples of coating materials which can be used to microencapsulate the formaldehyde concentration reducing agent include polyesters, such as polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, poly-1,4-dioxo-2-one, polyoxaltes, polycarbonates, copolymers of polyglycolic acid and polylactic acid, polycaprolactone, poly-b-hydroxybutyrate, copolymers of epsilon-caprolactone and delta-valerolactone, copolymers of epsilon-caprolactone and DL-dilactide, and polyester hydrogels; polyvinylpyrrolidone; polyamides; gelatin; albumin; proteins; collagen; poly(orthoesters); poly(anhydrides); poly(alkyl-2-cyanoacrylates); poly(dihydropyrans); poly(acetals); poly(phosphazenes); poly(urethanes); poly(dioxinones); cellulose; and starches.

Examples of surfactants which can be added to the mineral oil include those commercially available under the designations Triton X-100™ (octoxynol from Rohm and Haas), Tween 20™ (polysorbate 20 from ICI Americas), and Tween 80™ (polysorbate 80 from ICI Americas).

The composition may also optionally include at least one thickening agent. Suitable thickeners include, for example, polycyanoacrylates, polylactic acid, poly-1,4-dioxo-2-one, polyoxalates, polyglycolic acid, lactic-glycolic acid copolymers, polycaprolactone, lactic acid-caprolactone copolymers, poly-3-hydroxybutyric acid, polyorthoesters, polyalkyl acrylates, copolymers of alkylacrylate and vinyl acetate, polyalkyl methacrylates, and copolymers of alkyl methacrylates and butadiene.

Examples of alkyl methacrylates and acrylates are poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) and poly(2-ethylhexyl acrylate), also poly(butylmethacrylate) and poly(butylacrylate), also copolymers of various acrylate and methacrylate monomers, such as poly(butylmethacrylate-co-methylacrylate).

5 To improve the cohesive strength of adhesives formed from the compositions of this invention, difunctional monomeric cross-linking agents may be added to the monomer compositions of this invention. Such crosslinking agents are known. U.S. Patent No. 3,940,362 to Overhults, which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference, discloses such cross-linking agents. Examples of suitable crosslinking agents
10 include alkyl bis(2-cyanoacrylates), triallyl isocyanurates, alkylene diacrylates, alkylene dimethacrylates, trimethylol propane triacrylate, and alkyl bis(2-cyanoacrylates). A catalytic amount of an amine activated free radical initiator or polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor may be added to initiate polymerization or to modify the rate of polymerization of the cyanoacrylate monomer/crosslinking agent
15 blend.

The compositions of this invention may further contain fibrous reinforcement and colorants such as dyes, pigments, and pigment dyes. Examples of suitable fibrous reinforcement include PGA microfibrils, collagen microfibrils, cellulosic microfibrils, and olefinic microfibrils. Examples of suitable colorants include 1-hydroxy-4-[4-methylphenyl-amino]-9,10 anthracenedione (D+C violet No. 2); disodium salt of 6-hydroxy-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)axo]-2-naphthalene-sulfonic acid (FD+C Yellow No. 6); 9-(o-carboxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy-2,4,5,7-tetraiodo-3H-xanthen-3-one, disodium salt, monohydrate (FD+C Red No. 3); 2-(1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-5-sulfo-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-1H-indole-5-sulfonic acid disodium salt (FD+C Blue No. 2); and
20 [phthalocyaninato (2-)] copper.
25

Other compositions and additives contemplated by the present invention are exemplified by U.S. Patents Nos. 5,624,669; 5,582,834; 5,575,997; 5,514,371; 5,514,372; and 5,259,835; and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/714,288, the disclosures of all of which are hereby incorporated in their entirety by reference.

30 While the invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, the invention is not limited to the specific examples given, and other embodiments and modifications can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A disposable applicator for dispensing and applying a material, comprising:
 - 5 a frangible ampoule having a first closed end and a second frangibly sealed end, the ampoule having a length and a circumference and containing a predetermined quantity of a dispensable material therein;
 - a flexible applicator body having a hollow main applicator body portion with a sealed proximal end and a secondary applicator body portion with an open distal end, the main applicator body portion having a length and circumference sized to receive the ampoule therein, the second frangibly sealed end of the ampoule being positioned facing the secondary applicator body portion of the applicator;
 - 10 retaining means for retaining the ampoule substantially within the applicator body;
 - a first swab attached to the proximal end of the main applicator body portion; and
 - 15 a second swab attached to and in fluid communication with the distal end of the secondary applicator body portion,
 - wherein the frangible ampoule is frangible at the frangibly sealed end by application of a sufficient force applied to the ampoule through the applicator body to allow flow of the dispensable material toward the second swab.
- 20 2. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the ampoule is formed from a plastic material.
3. The disposable applicator according to claim 2, wherein the ampoule is formed from polyethylene terephthalate.
- 25 4. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the applicator body is formed from a plastic material.
5. The disposable applicator according to claim 4, wherein the applicator body is formed from a low density polyethylene.
6. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the applicator body is transparent or translucent.
- 30 7. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the main applicator body portion has a substantially constant cross-section prior to sealing of the proximal end and the secondary applicator body portion is tapered.

8. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the first swab is a dry swab formed from an absorbent material.

9. The disposable applicator according to claim 8, wherein the first swab is made of a thermoplastic polyurethane foam.

5 10. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the first swab includes at least one material selected from the group consisting of a flavorant, a bioactive material, and a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor.

10 11. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the second swab is formed from an absorbent material.

12. The disposable applicator according to claim 11, wherein the second swab is formed from a thermoplastic polyurethane foam.

13. The disposable applicator according to claim 11, wherein the second swab is saturable with the dispensable material.

15 14. The disposable applicator according to claim 13, wherein the second swab changes color upon saturation with the dispensable material.

15. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the second swab is formed of a reticulated material.

20 16. The disposable applicator according to claim 15, wherein the reticulated material contains a basic agent.

17. The disposable applicator according to claim 16, wherein the basic agent is selected from the group consisting of caustic soda, hydroxides of light metals, ammonium hydroxide, caustic alcohol, silver nitrate, and mixtures thereof.

25 18. The disposable applicator according to claim 11, wherein the second swab includes a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor.

19. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the second swab includes at least one of a flavorant and a bioactive material.

20. The disposable applicator according to claim 19, wherein the second swab includes crystal violet.

30 21. The disposable applicator according to claim 20, wherein said crystal violet is present in an amount sufficient to provide effective antiviral, antimicrobial and/or antifungal properties to a polymerized adhesive composition.

22. The disposable applicator according to claim 20, wherein said crystal violet is present in an amount sufficient to initiate polymerization of a monomeric adhesive composition without providing effective antiviral, antimicrobial and/or antifungal properties to the adhesive composition subsequent to polymerization.

5 23. The disposable applicator according to claim 19, wherein the second swab includes a flavorant.

24. The disposable applicator according to claim 23, wherein the flavorant is selected from the group consisting of 5-fold orange oil, anethole, banana distillate, benzaldehyde, clove oil, cold pressed valencia orange oil, cold pressed grapefruit oil, cold pressed lemon oil, cold pressed lime oil, cucumber distillate, honey distillate, menthol, alkyl salicylates, monosodium glutamate, spearmint, wintergreen, cinnamon, citrus, cherry, apple, peppermint, peppermint oil, peppermint spirit, vanillin, thymol, ethyl vanillin, and mixtures thereof.

15 25. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein a size of the second swab correlates to an amount of the dispensable material to be applied by the second swab.

26. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the first and second swabs are of different colors.

20 27. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the frangible ampoule is frangible by an activation force of less than about 4.3 kg.

28. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the applicator is covered by a wrapper.

29. The disposable applicator according to claim 1, wherein the dispensable material is an α -cyanoacrylate adhesive composition.

25 30. The disposable applicator according to claim 29, wherein the α -cyanoacrylate is selected from the group consisting of n-butyl cyanoacrylate, 2-octyl cyanoacrylate, and mixtures of the two.

31. The disposable applicator according to claim 29, wherein the dispensable material further comprises a medicament.

30 32. A method of making a disposable applicator, comprising the steps of:
providing an open-ended hollow ampoule;
loading the ampoule with a desired amount of a dispensable material;

sealing the open end of the ampoule to form a frangible sealed end of the ampoule;

providing a hollow applicator body having a main applicator body portion with an open proximal end capable of receiving the ampoule and a secondary applicator body portion having a distal open end;

inserting the ampoule fully into the main applicator body portion with the frangible end of the ampoule facing the secondary applicator body portion;

sealing the proximal end of the main applicator body portion;

attaching an applicator swab to the open distal end of the secondary applicator body portion with the applicator swab in fluid communication with the open distal end of the secondary applicator body portion; and

attaching a drying swab to the proximal end of the main applicator body portion.

33. The method according to claim 32, wherein the step of providing an applicator body includes providing a secondary applicator body portion having a body that tapers toward the distal end, the method further comprising the step of:

retaining the ampoule substantially within the main applicator body portion by abutting the ampoule against the tapered secondary applicator body portion.

34. The method according to claim 32, wherein the proximal end of the main body portion is sealed before the ampoule is inserted into the main applicator body portion.

35. The method according to claim 32, wherein the step of loading fills the ampoule with a composition comprising an α -cyanoacrylate adhesive.

36. The method according to claim 35, wherein the α -cyanoacrylate is selected from the group consisting of n-butyl cyanoacrylate, 2-octyl cyanoacrylate, and a mixture of these two.

37. The method according to claim 37, wherein the composition further comprises a medicament.

38. The method according to claim 32, further comprising the step of providing a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor on the applicator swab.

39. The method according to claim 38, wherein said polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor is provided on said applicator swab by a process comprising:

5 providing a solution of said polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor in a vessel;
placing said swab in said solution;
sealing said vessel;
applying one of a vacuum or pressure to said vessel to degas air trapped in said swab; and
10 releasing said vacuum or pressure.

40. The method according to claim 32, wherein a size of the applicator swab correlates to an amount of the dispensable material to be applied by the applicator swab.

41. The method according to claim 32, further comprising sealing the applicator in a wrapper.
15

42. The method according to claim 41, further comprising sterilizing the wrapped and sealed applicator.

43. The method according to claim 32, further comprising sterilizing the applicator.
20

44. The method according to claim 32, wherein the steps of providing an ampoule and an applicator body provide a transparent ampoule and a transparent applicator body, respectively.

45. A method of treating tissue comprising:
providing the applicator of claim 1, wherein the applicator holds a
25 composition comprising an α -cyanoacrylate adhesive within the ampoule,
squeezing the applicator at the site of the ampoule with sufficient force to break the ampoule;
squeezing the applicator to dispense the adhesive composition onto the second swab; and
30 applying the adhesive composition to desired tissue.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein the method further comprises the step of applying the adhesive composition to the tissue a second time.

47. The method of claim 45, wherein the method further comprises the step of drying the desired tissue with the first swab prior to applying the adhesive composition.
48. The method of claim 45, wherein the applied adhesive composition
5 further comprises a medicament.
49. The method of claim 45, wherein the second swab contains a polymerization or cross-linking initiator, accelerator or inhibitor.
50. The method of claim 45, wherein the method is used to deliver a medicament to a tissue.
- 10 51. The method of claim 45, wherein the α -cyanoacrylate is butyl or 2-octyl cyanoacrylate.
52. The method of claim 45, wherein the applicator is used for a stomatitis pathology.
53. The method of claim 45, wherein the method further comprises the step
15 of applying a medicament to the tissue prior to applying the adhesive composition to the tissue.
54. The method of claim 45, wherein the adhesive composition is applied to tissue immediately surrounding an area of pathology.
55. A method of treating tissue comprising:
20 providing the applicator of claim 10, wherein the applicator holds a composition comprising an α -cyanoacrylate adhesive within the ampoule,
applying the material contained in said first swab to desired tissue;
squeezing the applicator at the site of the ampoule with sufficient force to break the ampoule;
25 squeezing the applicator to dispense the adhesive composition onto the second swab; and
applying the adhesive composition over said material on the desired tissue.
56. A kit comprising a saleable package containing the applicator of claim
30 1.
57. The kit of claim 56, further comprising a container holding a medicament.

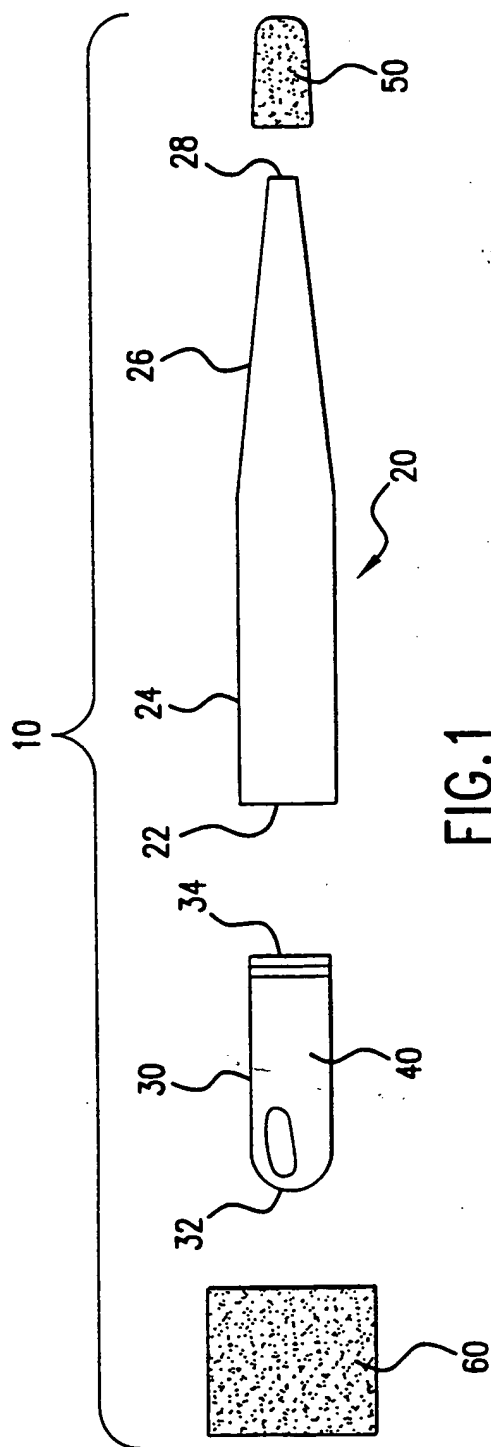
58. The kit of claim 56, further comprising a medicament on the second swab.

59. The kit of claim 56, further comprising an antimicrobial agent in or on at least one of the first swab and the second swab.

5 60. The kit of claim 59, wherein said antimicrobial agent is crystal violet.

61. The kit of claim 56, wherein the kit is sterilized.

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2/5

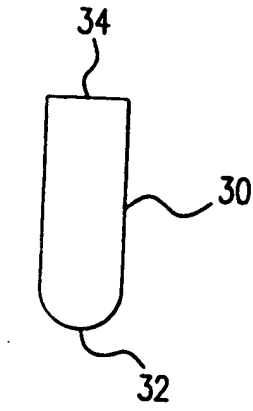


FIG. 2

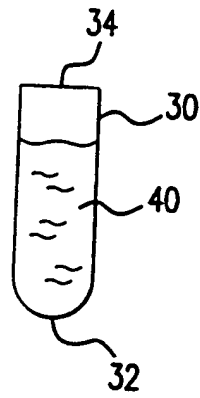


FIG. 3

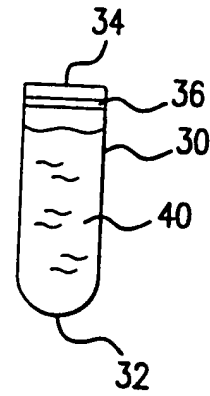


FIG. 4

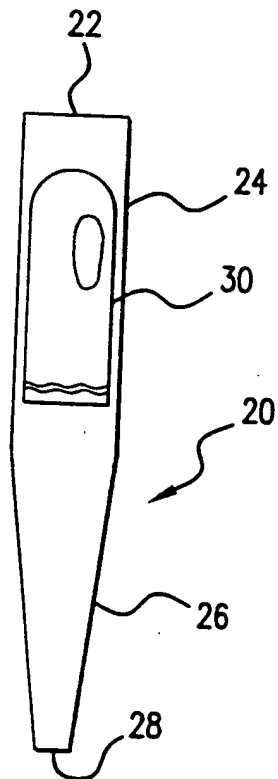


FIG. 5

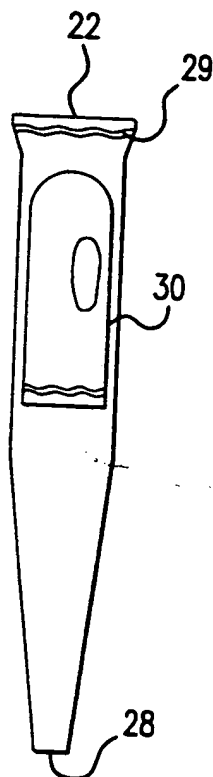


FIG. 6

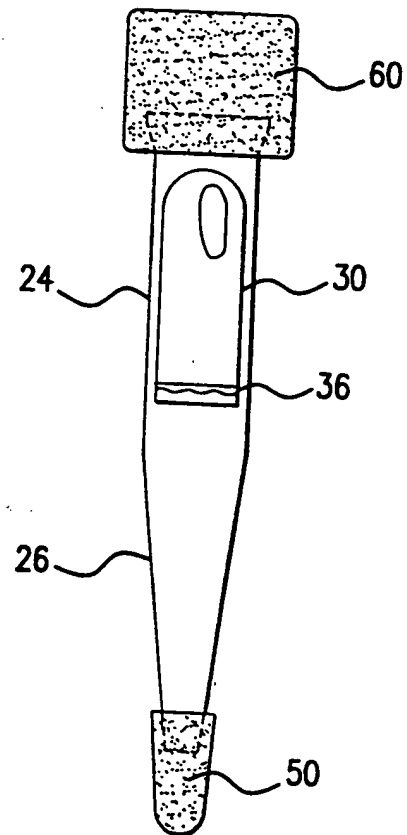
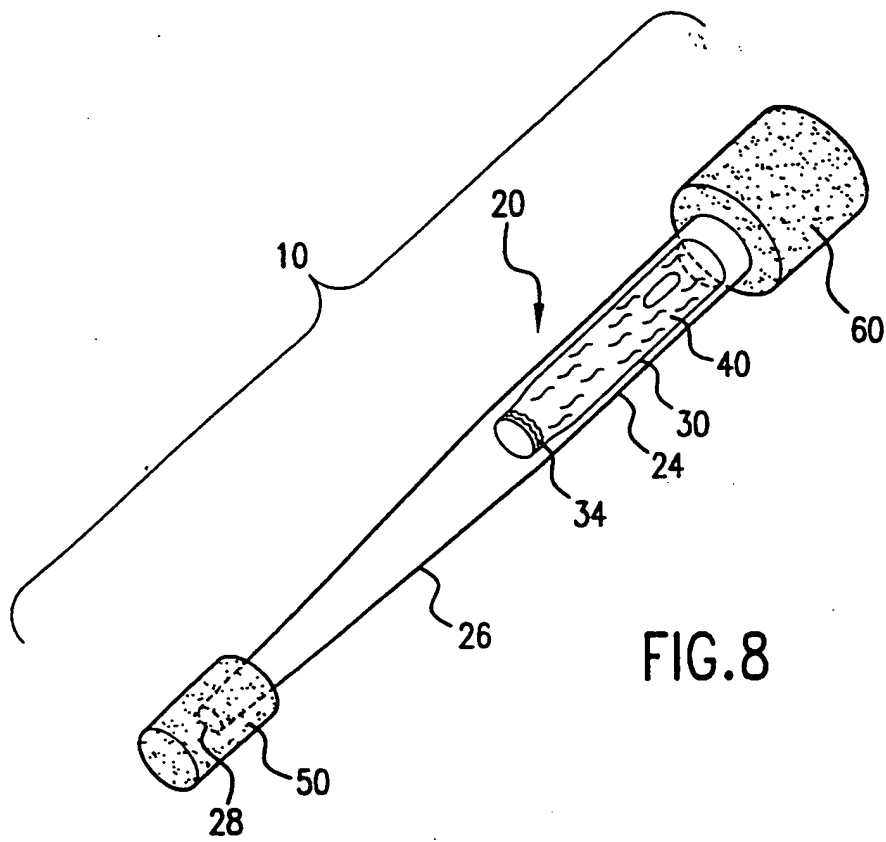


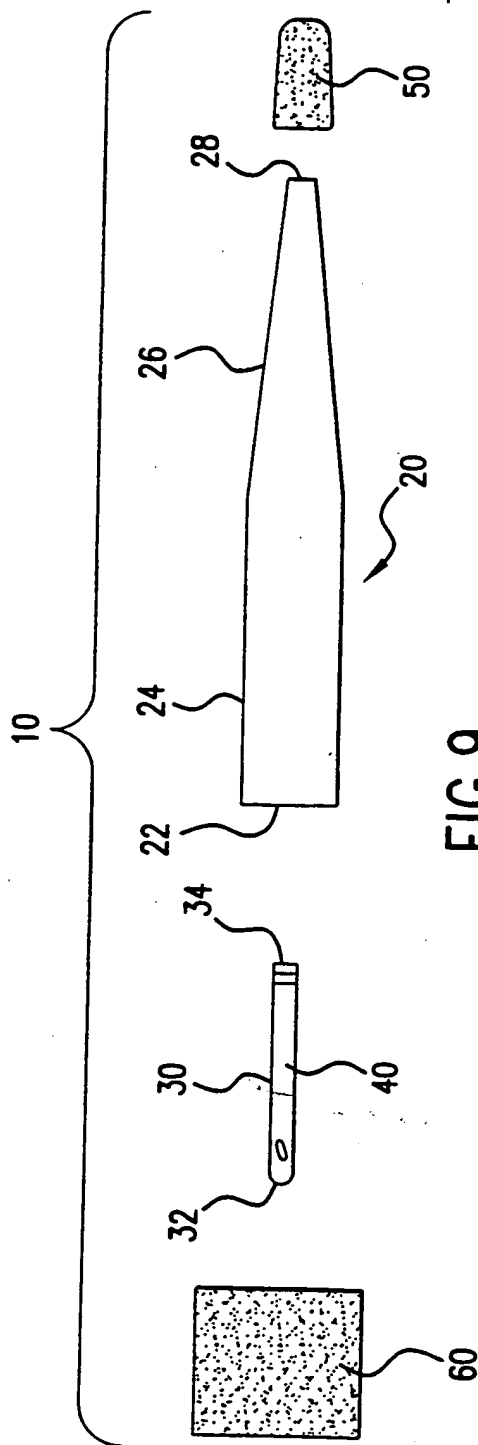
FIG. 7

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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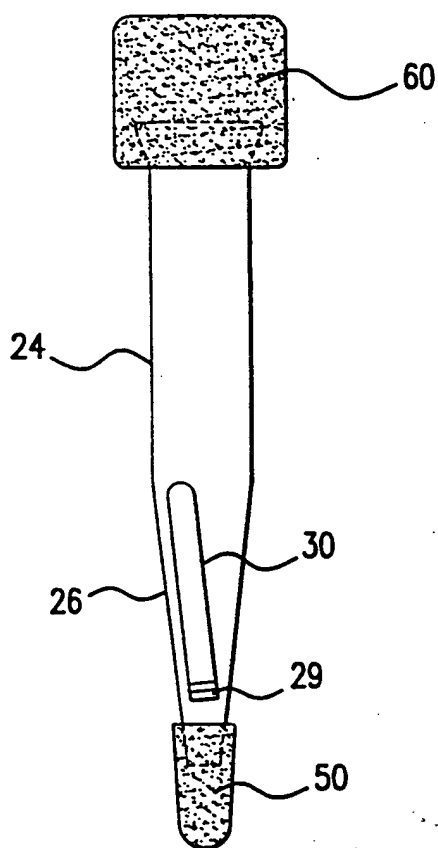


FIG. 10

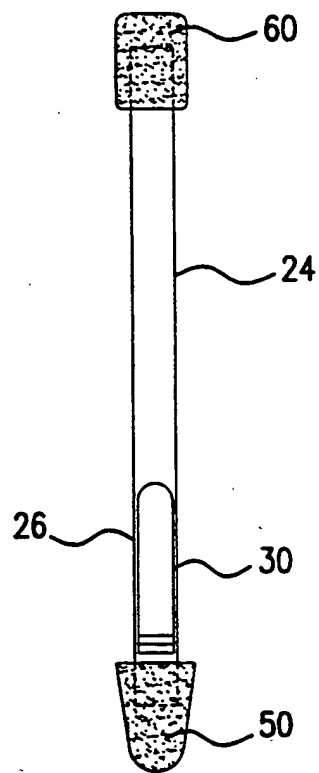


FIG. 11

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 A61M35/00 A61P1/02		International Application No PCT/US 99/30542
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 A61M A61B A61P		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A Y A A	WO 95 03734 A (MEDI FLEX HOSPITAL PRODUCTS IN) 9 February 1995 (1995-02-09) the whole document --- US 4 887 994 A (BEDFORD PETER H) 19 December 1989 (1989-12-19) column 1, line 59 -column 3, line 45; figures 1-6 --- US 3 724 018 A (SILLS A) 3 April 1973 (1973-04-03) abstract column 3, line 50 -column 4, line 28 --- -/--	1,4,6-9, 11,12,25 32,45, 55,56 1,4,6-9, 11,12,25 32,45, 55,56 1,8, 11-13, 15,25
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">20 March 2000</div>		Date of mailing of the international search report <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">28/03/2000</div>
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Jameson, P</div>

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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